

NUMBER 33.

Men of evil character resemble earthen vessels, easy to break and hard to mend; but good men are like golden vessels, broken with difficulty and easily repaired.

A diamond with some flaws is still more precious than a pebble that has none.

A Western editor in putting a village hotel, says that a new toothbrush has been supplied for the washroom, attached to a strong iron chain, so that the public will always be accommodated in that respect.

WEEKLY MESSENGER.

J. M. SHACKELFORD, EDITOR.
R. H. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

RICHMOND, AUGUST 27, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1852.
GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WM. A. GRAHAM, OF N. C.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
JOSHUA F. BELL,
OF BOYLE.
WILLIAM PRESTON,
OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st District—Lucas Anderson, of Graves.
2d District—John S. McFarland, of Daviess.
3d District—John G. Rogers, of Warren.
4th District—Thos. E. Baughman, of Adams.
5th District—John L. Helm, of Hardin.
6th District—Curtis F. Burnam, of Madison.
7th District—John Rodman, of Oldham.
8th District—T. F. Marshall, of Woodford.
9th District—Leander M. Cox, of Fleming.
10th District—Thos. B. Stevenson, of Mason.
Maj. R. Runyon, Elector for Madison County.

THE FREE SOIL CONVENTION.

This body met in pursuance to notice at Pittsburg and made their nominations. John P. Hale of New Hampshire for the Presidency and Geo. W. Julian of Indiana, for the Vice Presidency. That there is a coalition between the Free Soilers and a portion of the Locofoco party (we speak of the leaders, or office seekers,) is beyond contradiction or doubt. Both of the candidates have been identified with the democratic party. Hale is a United States Senator from a Democratic State and Julian was a member of the last Congress from a Democratic District and State. A report was made in that Convention to nominate Franklin Pierce, but the leaders were defeated by a few of the smaller fry, and a nomination—a burning sacrifice made of Hale and Julian, but the object of the Convention as understood by the people, was to effect a more thorough organization in behalf of Pierce and King. The whole proceedings of the two parties go to show this to be a fact. It was understood that Hale was to be prostrated upon the altar to be sacrificed. Some of his friends insisted, as will be seen by a speech in to-day's paper that Pierce should be the nominee. This, however was not deemed expedient and Giddings and Vaughan declared, that in order to blind the unsuspecting, Hale was their man, and that means would be adopted to make him stick. Now these very same men together with a host of other free soilers and abolitionists, knowing Pierce to be one of them have left their pretended love, and are laboring incessantly for his election. And in order, more effectually to show their corruption, observe the objection to nominating any other man than Hale. Some of the Delegates, the fewest number, to that free soil convention were acting in good faith and desired, not for a moment suspending the designing demagogues and scoundrels who were ruling with an iron rod the convention, to see a nomination in order to try the strength of the party. And as Hale had been so long before the people and had become somewhat obnoxious, they determined upon having a new candidate, whereupon Mr. Chase of Ohio, a very prominent and influential member of the party was proposed, but as readily objected too. The Pierce-workers opposed him because they said his nomination would be a surrender of the State of Ohio to Scott, as he (Chase) would take 5000 more Democratic votes in that State than any other man they could run. Now here is the inconsistency. Mr. Hale positively, decidedly and unequivocally declined the nomination, while Mr. Chase would have accepted it merely for the glory of being a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people, with no hope of an election, but forsooth he could have carried five thousand Democratic votes, and thereby secured the State to Scott, they abruptly read him off the track, and disregarding the feelings and protestations of Mr. Hale compelled him to accept the nomination, without any reference to his pledges and avowals that he would not be a candidate, and thereby to advance the interest of party and self-aggrandizement of party leaders, attacked his sacred honor as a gentleman and worthy citizen. And from the simple fact that scores of the members of the democratic party are convinced that Pierce is an abolitionist—a free soiler—any thing in the world for popularity, they are going with all their might for Scott and Graham. This is just as it should be, for they are tried and true friends, sound upon all the principles which most interest the people and the country.

The Governor has appointed Saturday the 30th of November, for the special election in the Louisville District, to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Marshall's resignation. We think both convenience and economy would have been consulted, in his Excellency had fixed it upon the same day with the Presidential election.

The Covington Journal says, that, at the meeting of the Covington Chippewa Club, on Thursday night last, six gentlemen, who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party, avowed their determination to go for the nation's hero for President, and signed the constitution of the club.

Mass Meeting in Estill.

It is a gratification to be able to inform our readers, from observation, that the ball is nobly rolling in the mountains. The Whig candidates, and whig principles are in the ascendency, and from every perceptible indication the people are wide awake to their best and most sacred interests, so that there will be no doubt about the hero of an hundred battles receiving an overwhelming and almost unanimous vote. The people in the mountains can appreciate true merit, and their brave and noble nature will induce all to labor irrespective of party, for WINFIELD SCOTT.

The Mass Meeting which came off at the Estill Springs, although not as large as was anticipated, on account of the inclemency of the weather, was one of the most enthusiastic and soul-stirring it has been our good fortune to attend for many a day. All seemed inspired with a determination to do their whole duty, and from the loud rounds of applause and huzzas and with countenances beaming with delight and pleasure at the mention of the name of our noble standard bearer, we could come to no other conclusion, than that the whole machinery of Government was well understood by those present, and they showed a fixed determination to do all in their power, honorably, to place it in the hands of one who has been known to the entire populace of the world, as a public and faithful servant for forty-five years, of which, no better evidence can be produced of their sound practical sense and wisdom. The people of the mountains know and can fully appreciate a Statesman—they know and can appreciate a patriotic soldier whose stately brow is covered with laurels of the most brilliant kind, placed there by a grateful people, for valuable services rendered—they know full well the political history of the country, and in supporting Gen. Scott, they are not actuated by selfish motives; nor can they be turned from the broad path of duty by trick or artifice, consequently they will go almost unanimously for the veteran hero.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Maj. R. Runyon, of Richmond. His speech abounded with truths undeniable and was delivered in his usual forcible style; it was a masterly, dignified and praiseworthy effort and reflected upon him great credit. H. C. PINNELL, Esq., of Lexington, was then loudly called for, he took the stand and entertained the meeting in fine style, which is very peculiar to him. His remarks were based upon the two platforms, one of which he proved just suited to the mass of the people while the other was obnoxious and silly. Mr. P. is a gentleman of good appearance and very fair talent, and made an argumentative and effective speech. He is the elector for Fayette county, and will do efficient service in the good cause. WALTER CHILES, Esq., of Mt. Sterling, next addressed the meeting, in his usual happy and forcible style. The only objection we had to him was, that he didn't give us quite enough of it, but what he said was right to the point. After these three gentlemen had addressed the meeting, covering some of our eager and restless opponents with "wounds, bruises and putrifying sores," they insisted upon being heard through their mouth-piece Col. Riddell, which was granted by a unanimous vote. He immediately took the stand and let off his squibs greatly to the amusement of the Whig Mass Meeting. The reputation he established—the glory he won—the effect he had upon the people were soon obliterated and blasted by the keen wit and sarcasm and sound reasoning of that staunch and noble Whig BERRY STONE. We never saw a man worse riddled.—Berry is a team and acquitted himself with great credit. His perceptive faculties are vivid—his reasoning powers excellent—his wit unbounded—his sarcasm the most bitter. Although our friend Riddell made an excellent speech out of the material, all of it being bad, according to the feelings of the meeting, he looked to us very much like a "used up man." Berry had the advantage of sides, and having faced the roaring cannon and heard the whistling of bullets on the battle field, he stood the fire admirably—was perfectly calm and contented and dissected his subject with as much ease, precision and system as could the most eminent surgeon. His style was so happy and agreeable that he won the admiration of the ladies, whom we thought after the conclusion of his speech, would never get through shaking his hands or congratulating him.

The meeting adjourned with rounds of applause for Scott and Graham, and good democrats present avowed their determination to vote that ticket, stating at the same time that they did wish their own party would bring out candidates that they knew, for they were tired of going with the party, just for the sake of the party. They wanted candidates who were known to the people—that they could not consistently, reconcile their feelings to vote and labor for an abolition, wooden nut-meg lawyer, in preference to the well known statesman and patriotic soldier WINFIELD SCOTT. Such is the feeling throughout the country and it is right and just. Every true citizen should ponder well the claims of the two candidates, and act wisely in part, as it will be a shame and burn disgrace to elect a one horse General, over a man whose career is as brilliant and satisfactory as that of WINFIELD SCOTT.

FANCY BALL.

Again it is our pleasure to call attention to a Fancy Ball which came off on the 18th inst. at the Estill Springs, and in this connection it is but just to remark that it was one of the most remarkable and interesting of the season. The night was cool and pleasant and presented every inducement for enjoyment and gaiety for lovers of fun.—From the happy countenances and actions of old and young it was plain to be seen that it was to be a rich and rare treat. Early in the evening the ball room was filled to overflowing with the gay participants all arrayed in costumes of almost endless variety, the most intimate acquaintances and friends not recognising each other. It was an interesting scene to behold, made doubly so by the inquisitive manner with which each were endeavoring to point out the different characters. Of the most conspicuous characters might be mentioned the accomplished Mrs. H. of Louisiana, as Jennie Dean, in beautiful Highland costume. Miss B. of Richmond, as Die Vernon; the elegant and admirable costume, setting off to perfection her fine form to the best advantage—her nodding plumes and general appearance creating a great sensation in many a feeble heart. Mrs. T. of Fayette, appeared as "Old Mother Hubbard," and truly did she personate the character of the "old dame" to perfection. Her stately old bonnet created great applause and laughter, and from its ponderous dimensions all concluded she had "rooms to let." Queen of Night, Miss S. W. of Lexington, dressed black, studded with stars and brilliant crescent upon her beautiful head, and in truth it might be said "Thou'at many friends the earth can see, Whose counsels kind thy lonely heart may cheer."

Whispering in soft angelic tones to thee." Miss T. of Clarke, as a Fairy. She was the admired of the whole party, yea, "one among ten thousand and altogether lovely." Mrs. M. of Lexington, Gipsy Fortune Teller. This character was well sustained, having all ways around her an eager crowd awaiting a lucky turn of the mysterious wheel. Miss J. E. of St. Louis, as a Swiss Peasant Girl, in very appropriate and becoming dress. Miss B. as a Sylph. Mrs. C. of Louisiana, as Nourmahal, the queen of the Harem, dressed in the most costly rich pink silk, arrayed in the most beautiful and tasteful style, and created a great excitement and sensation among her numerous admirers. She acquitted herself on this as well as on all other occasions with great credit. It would be highly gratifying to us to give the characters of all the Ladies who participated on this occasion a passing notice but time and space prevents. We shall content ourselves by speaking a word in behalf of a few of the gentlemen who acted a conspicuous part. Mr. S. B. of Lexington, as a Spanish Cavalier, in magnificent black Velvet costume. Mr. E. of Richmond, "a free voter" in search of the "lection, but judging from the number of fair creatures that were clinging to him, he certainly was a candidate. Mr. B. B. of Lexington, "a Buizer," this character was one of the best; "death and destruction," seemed inevitable should one come in contact with his brawny arm. Mr. J. C. of Estill, as Sir Able Handy; the costume was that of English antiquity and his excellent perversion of Sir Able was admirable. Mr. S. T. of Richmond, as Paddy from the Emerald Isle. His imitation, practical jokes—Irish wit and sarcasm seemed to be the life of the company, and his "stick" was used to perfection and was the terror of all who offended Paddy. Mr. Mc. of Lexington, wore a most beautiful Greek costume. Mr. W. S. of Richmond, as a "Leplander."—This was also one of the best sustained characters, his costume and "froze" manners attracting great attention. Dr. W. of Bourbon, in amusing Bloomer costume, was gallantly by the inimitable Mr. Mc. of Richmond, as "a sable son of Africa," this was a rich and amusing scene, and produced rounds of laughter and great attention. Col. W. C. of Mt. Sterling, as a French Dancing master, and his precision and exactness on the floor convinced all that he understood his profession. Mr. J. of Richmond in Turkish costume. Mr. D. W. B. of Lexington, as "Monsieur Lonson," his broken english created great mirth, and so completely did he sustain his well chosen character, that even his most intimate friends did not recognise him. Mr. J. S. of Richmond, as Sam Slick, created great amusement for the company. But it is useless to go further in pointing out the many characters which were so well sustained, suffice it to say, that it was one of the most grand and brilliant entertainments of the season and nothing occurred to mar the happiness and pleasure of the large company. The proprietors labored hard and succeeded in their usual style in entertaining their numerous guests. We will say for the information of those who desire to spend a few days at the Springs before the season closes, that there is still a very agreeable company there, all of whom will remain for two or three weeks yet, and that it is the watering place of Kentucky.

Read carefully all the new advertisements in to-day's paper. They will be found to be very interesting.

PROPHIM UP.

We think the democrats as a party are hard run indeed, when they have to get certificates to bolster up their candidate for the Presidency. The official records of Gen. Pierce's conduct in Mexico are by no means satisfactory to the party, and they have been compelled by the force of public sentiment formed and based upon the official dispatches of Gen. Pierce himself, in relation to the part he performed while in the army, to get outsiders such as Gen. Shields and G. A. Caldwell to certify for him to try and do away the effect of his own official dispatches that it went down, it is like drowning men catching at straws. Their ship (Gen. Pierce) is sinking and they see and feel it, all the certificates in chrisendom wouldn't save him. No not even burnt brandy. "Facts are stubborn things," and here is one that will nail to the counter and expose as gross a falsehood as has been told for the sake of political advancement, since the canvass commenced. It has been heralded broadcast and much glorified over that Gen. Pierce volunteered as a private to go to Mexico, for the pitiful sum of seven dollars per month. The following is a paragraph from the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, one of the most reliable neutral papers in the world, dated September 1847, which gives some account of Gen. Pierce who was then on his way to Mexico.

Keenly looking to the future, and fearing a peace, which would disband the volunteers, he refused to accept the generalship, unless he received with his commission six months' full pay and rations for man and horse in advance, which extraordinary as it may appear, and unprecedented in the army, was granted and paid to him before he mounted his charger, or received the sword purchased for him by the ladies of Concord, N. H., where he was a practising attorney.

Does this seem much like volunteering as a high private? There cannot be the least earthly doubt of the above extract from the Courier being true, because it was at that time and ever has been a neutral paper, and it could have had no object in stating anything but facts, as the modern nutmeg pettifogger, was not known to the people, nor did they care whether he was a whig or democrat. Since that time, it has become necessary to investigate his character and truths have been brought to light that would have ever slumbered in obscurity, had he not been abruptly palmed upon the people as a candidate. The fact is, previous to his nomination he was not worthy of notice, and would not receive it now, were it not that those who are not acquainted with his history might be deceived and induced to cast their suffrage for him, of whom, should he be elected, which God forbid, we should be ashamed. It is absurd and at the same time particularly amusing to see the democratic press and democratic partisans endeavoring to build up a flimsy reputation for their weak brother; and it is equally interesting and funny to see them squirming before the truth, and endeavoring with their crocked teeth coursing down their palid cheeks to convince an intelligent people that Franklin is "same pumpkins," it will prove ineffectual, as previous to the nomination of Scott, the democratic papers proclaimed loud and long his brilliant military career; not so much his however, as that of his revolutionary Father and worthy brothers. But upon investigation it was found that his Military glory was like the little end of nothing whittled off to a point—that from the records of the war he either fainted or was indisposed, so that he was not in one solitary engagement during the whole time he was in Mexico, which places him in a very ludicrous position. Despairing of making capital in this respect, they are endeavoring to induce the people to believe he is a statesman. Well, upon examination of this argument and the records of Congress, he was like dumb Isaac, he had nothing to say, unless something came up in which the "boundless West," were interested or concerned, such as internal improvements of various kinds, Rivers and Harbors, &c., then his stentorian voice was always heard. They are despairing in every respect of making him out a great man—cannot awaken a feeling of common regard among the people, and would permit the election go by default if they dared do it.

A SENSIBLE DEMOCRAT.—At a late meeting of the Columbus (Ohio) Chippewa Club, an excellent speech was made by Jones, of Circleville. The Journal says that "after the conclusion of Mr. Jones' speech, there was a loud cry for "Shields." Thereupon, one of our citizens of that name came forward and made an animating speech. He voted for Cass in 1848, but could not go such a miserable stick for a candidate as Franklin Pierce. He had seen and heard of nothing in the history of that man that could for a moment commend him to the support of any man who had a particle of regard for the welfare of the West. His course had shown that he was violently opposed to the protection of American industry, and to the improvement of our Rivers and Harbors. He went for the gallant and glorious Scott, and the measures of policy which he advocated. Mr. Shields was repeatedly cheered while speaking. He will do much good during the campaign."

MADISON SEMINARY.

The next session of this institution begins on the first Monday in Sept. next. It is all important that pupils enter the school on the first day of the session.—The number of pupils is limited and we advise parents to apply early to the principal or they may be left out. There is no better teacher, than the worthy principal of the institution, the Rev. J. W. Clark. See advertisement in our paper.

Col. John S. Williams of Clarke county, will address the citizens of Madison at the court house in Richmond on the next county court day. (Sept. 6). The Col. is a fine speaker, and as he was in the battles of Mexico with Gen'l Scott and Pierce, he can, and will no doubt give us something fresh about those matters. We hope to see a general attendance of the people of the county, whigs and democrats.

We again return our thanks to the Hon. J. R. Underwood of the senate and the Hons. A. White, R. J. Breckenridge, W. T. Ward and R. Yates B. F. Gray of the H. R. for valuable public documents.

We have received the "Official Register of the officers and cadets of the Western Military Institute for the collegiate year 1851-2," located at Drennon Springs Ky. containing the annual report of the board of examiners, which represents the institution in a very flourishing condition.

The Hillsborough Gazette, published by J. R. Emrie in Hillsborough, Ohio, a leading Democratic paper in the State of Ohio, refuses to hoist the names of Pierce and King. The Democracy thereabouts have essayed to whip him into the traces, but he evinces a boldness and independence not to be overcome by mere party dictations.

We learn through a private letter from Paris Ky. that the Cholera is raging to an alarming extent in that town and Bourbon County. Some four or five deaths have occurred daily in the town for several days past.

Considerable alarm exists among the citizens of the town, and they are leaving the place.

We understand also that the flux is very bad in the county.

We hope soon to hear that the health is restored to the town and county.

From the Louisville Journal.

MADISON (Ky.) Female Academy.

We feel no ordinary degree of pleasure in calling public attention to the advertisement of this institution under the superintendence of Donald McLeod, Esq. This gentleman is a graduate of the University of Glasgow, and we have for many years known him as a gentleman of very distinguished talents. As a political writer of uncommon power he made himself well known and deeply felt for several years throughout the whole country. Mr. MacLeod is fond of the business of teaching, and he has a peculiar talent for it, and he has devoted many years of his life to it; and always with the most perfect success. He has received the highest testimonials of scholarship, of moral and religious character, social position, and efficiency and experience as an instructor of young ladies. He and Mrs. MacLeod, after having been connected for several years with the flourishing Female Institute of Columbia, Tennessee, were appointed to the charge of the celebrated Ashwood School at that State as heads of the household, and they conducted it with extraordinary success until it was destroyed by fire in 1851.

We invite the attention of the Whigs of the nation to the invitation extended them by the Young Men's Scott Club of this city, to attend the grand celebration here on the 14th of September. It will be a glorious gathering. GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE 14TH SEPTEMBER. Whereas the Whigs of Kentucky have suggested the propriety of celebrating the 14th September, 1852, the anniversary of the triumphant entry of Gen. Scott into the city of Mexico; and whereas the city of Louisville has been selected as the point at which the commemoration is to take place—we the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Scott Club, of Louisville, Kentucky, by order of said Club, hereby extend to our brother Whigs of Kentucky and of the sister States, a general and earnest invitation to be present on the occasion, to join in the celebration and aid in the great and patriotic work of doing honor to him whose illustrious deeds have rendered the 14th of September a memorable day in our country's annals.

A splendid barbecue will be prepared in a grove near the city, and special invitations have been extended to Gov. Jones, of Tenn., Gen. Willson, of N. Y., Hon. Geo. W. Summers, of Va., Hon. Thos. F. Marshall, Hon. John J. Crittenden, Hon. Jos. R. Underwood, Hon. Wm. T. Ward, and Hon. Garret Davis, of Ky., and to other distinguished orators, from various parts of the Union, who are expected to be present on the occasion.

R. T. DURRETT, WM. G. REASOR, A. J. BALLARD, J. A. B. FURNISS, A. THROCKMORTON, THOS. ANDERSON, JOHN HERR, E. D. HOBBS, CALEB DORSEY, B. F. KERRICK, PETER FUNK, JAS. D. PORTER.

All the Whig and Scott papers throughout the Union are requested to copy the above notice, and to give it continued circulation.

The London Quarterly and Westminster Review for July at hand, filled with good reading matter.

WHIG MASS MEETING.

In pursuance to notice a large and enthusiastic Mass Meeting was held at Estill Springs on the 20th ult. The meeting was called to order by Maj. R. Runyon by placing Col. DAVID IRVINE, of Madison in the chair temporarily. A committee consisting of Walter Chiles, R. Runyon, E. D. Stockton, John W. Park and R. H. Johnson, was appointed to select and report permanent officers for the meeting, which reported as follows:

GEN. JEFFERSON WILLIAMS, of Madison President.

ISAAC THORNBURG and HARRISON MOORE, of Estill; JOSHUA COLLINS and Col. ELI PARK, of Madison; DAVID A. SAYRE, of Lexington; WM. W. WORSLEY, of Louisville; DAVID HOWELL, of Montgomery; BENJ. B. GROOM, of Clarke, and WM. H. SHACKELFORD, of Bourbon, Vice Presidents.

Col. R. H. JOHNSON, of Richmond, and THOMAS H. CARSON, of Irvine, Secretaries.

On motion a committee consisting of Messrs. R. H. Johnson, R. Runyon and Walter Chiles, was appointed to draft resolutions for the meeting, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The two great political parties of this Union assembled at Baltimore and adopted platforms for their government, and set forth principles from which the people as a body are to form their opinions, and nominated standard bearers for the present contest, it now becomes the imperative duty of every patriotic and well disposed citizen, to make a judicious choice between the two in order that he may act wisely his part—that he may render valuable service in the cause of our common country, in order to command respect for the just rights of the States of this glorious confederacy on the one hand, and perfect obedience to the "Constitutional powers" of the General Government on the other. By carefully examining the proceedings of the great Whig National Convention, we see every thing to approve and pledge a cheerful and hearty support. That the noble declaration of the principles adopted and promulgated to the world meets our warm, entire and decided approbation; and whereas said Convention in its wisdom nominated that scared, warworn veteran WINFIELD SCOTT, for the Presidency, and that tried, faithful and true statesman WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, for the Vice Presidency, and both have in letters of acceptance, forcible and explicit, satisfactorily, decidedly and unequivocally endorsed the platform referred to; then for the purpose of more effectually establishing and carrying out those sacred principles, we will heartily cooperate with the great National party: Therefore

Resolved, That we ratify the nomination of the candidates and cordially approve of the Platform of principles, and pledge our mutual and untiring support thereto.

Resolved, That in WINFIELD SCOTT we recognise a faithful soldier, who, for forty-five years has truly, patriotically and nobly defended the integrity and honor of this confederacy, and covered the arms of our country with the prestige of renown from the commencement of his services in 1808, to the present time. That in him we recognise a noble whig of early days—a commander of the first rank—a ripe scholar—that we recognise him not as the candidate of any particular State, but the whole United States—that we look upon his election as conducive of prosperity, peace and Union—that in him we behold the enlightened civilian and statesman, who, in every emergency has been instrumental in preserving our country from the horrors of bitter strife and the awful disaster of disunion—that his patriotism is undoubted—that his integrity is unimpeachable, of which a long life of faithful service, is the best evidence, and that in view of the varied duties he has performed under the broad banner of the Union, we pledge an unwavering unanimity and that hearty enthusiasm which will secure his election.

Resolved, That in WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, the candidate for the Vice Presidency, we recognise his greatest characteristics—a firm and sagacious statesman—a competent, faithful public officer—an unflinching adherent to Whig principles and a character unblemished—a patriot whose highest aim has been to promote the best interests of the country and its sacred institutions—from a review of his past life as a member of Congress, Governor of his own State and lately at the head of an Executive Department of the General Government, we see the true marks of greatness, deserving any trust and will perform faithfully any duty within the gift of his grateful countrymen.

Resolved, That in order to carry out our object more effectually and secure the united co-operation of the party throughout the State, we recommend the organization of county and precinct Scott clubs, and particularly throughout the 6th Gibraltar District.

The meeting was addressed by Maj. R. RUNYON, of Richmond, H. C. PINNELL, Esq., of Lexington, WALTER CHILES, Esq., of Mt. Sterling, and BERRY STONE of Estill county. After the speeches were over the meeting adjourned with shouts loud and long for SCOTT and GRAHAM.

GEN. JEFF. WILLIAMS, PRES.
R. H. JOHNSON, & Sec'taries.
T. H. CARSON, &

The Democratic papers say that "Gen. Scott never filled a civil office. General Pierce never filled any but civil offices. To be sure he filled the office of General in Mexico, but he managed to make a sort of civil office of that. He helped negotiate an armistice, which was a civil proceeding, and he didn't do any fighting."

The death of Mrs. TAYLOR, the venerable relict of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, is announced to have taken place recently at Pascagoula, La.

From the Louisville Journal.

HOMEN OF THE SOUTH, ONCE MORE—THE DESIGN OF THE FREESOILERS PROCLAIMED BY ANOTHER OF THEIR LEADERS—READ AND BE WARNED.

During the session of the late Free Soil national convention at Pittsburg, it was proclaimed in a telegraphic dispatch from that place that there was a strong probability that the convention would nominate Gen. Pierce for the Presidency. A part of the Democratic organs treated this announcement as a trick of some person engaged in the telegraph office, and denounced it with great wrath. We believed at the time that there was likely to be some ground, and perhaps a good deal of ground, for the announcement, for we could not deem that there was any absurdity in supposing that a majority of the members of the Free Soil national convention would choose to go as the Van Burens, Preston King, B. F. Butler, W. C. Bryant, and four-fifths of the rest of their old associates were going, especially as we knew on the best authority that these latter were supporting Pierce, with avowals all the while upon their lips of uncompromising and undying hostility to slavery and the fugitive slave law.

Two days ago we reached a letter from a man at Pittsburg, whom we do not know, but who writes as if he were a man of truth, stating that it was for a time very doubtful whether the abolition convention would nominate Pierce or not, and that many of the members were of opinion that he would be the nominee. We suppressed the letter because we had no knowledge of its author, but we yesterday received the "Pittsburg Dispatch" of last Friday containing a speech delivered by a member of the convention on the preceding day, a remarkable speech, which ought to be, and which we know will be, published everywhere throughout the country, and especially throughout the South, as an exposition of the motives with which the myriads of Free Soilers have gone into the support of General Pierce, and a manifesto of the purposes which they confidently calculate upon accomplishing by his election. This speech was made by Col. Daniel Watson G. Haynes, who lives in Putnam county, New York, in the very midst of the Van Buren, Butler, and Preston King Democratic Abolitionists, and who understands and sympathizes with their purposes and their machinations. After all, he does not say, in stronger terms than those in which John Van Buren and others have said the same thing, that the object of the Free Soilers in coalescing with the Democrats is to make the whole Democratic party a Free Soil party, and to establish by such means a Free Soil administration of the government.

We call upon the whole nation to read this speech of Col. Haynes and to ponder well upon it. Col. H. presumes, that, if slavery is ever abolished, it must be by the Democracy. Yes, if slavery is ever abolished through violent means, it must and will be by the Democracy. The Democratic party of this country is the radical, the destructive party, which upsets old establishments and sweeps away existing institutions without regard to the fundamental law or any other law or laws whenever it finds them in its way. But we need not reiterate what Col. Haynes has said; he has spoken boldly and plainly and directly and the public can understand him. He says that the Van Buren and the rest of the Free Soil leaders and the myriads of the Free Soil rank and file are going for Pierce, that they know their man, and that they will, in the event of their electing him, exert such an influence on his mind, if any such influence be needed, as to bring about a repeal of the abominable fugitive slave law. The public can form some judgment, as to the probability of the Abolitionists' being able, if Pierce be elected, to exert a powerful influence over him, from the fact that the central organ of the Democracy at Washington dares even now, when the whole South is known to be so keenly sensitive in regard to the influence of the Free Soilers, to proclaim to all such of them as have gone or may go hereafter into the support of Gen. Pierce for the Presidency, that, if elected, he will have no enemies among them to punish, but will extend to them as much favor as to any other section of the great Democratic party.

But here is Col. Haynes's speech. We should like to look at the faces of Southern Democrats whilst they read it: "SIR: I question no man's motives, and trust none will question mine. If I understand the call for this convention, it was for the Free Democracy, where an interchange of opinions would be fully permitted."

As many gentlemen have expressed a preference for Mr. Hale, and some manifested a preference for Gen. Scott as against Gen. Pierce, I take the liberty of saying something in favor of the latter to present some of the reasons why Franklin Pierce has some claims, at least, upon the anti-slavery vote of the country, presuming, as I do, that if slavery is ever abolished it must be by the Democracy.

In the ranks of the Democracy the friends of freedom have been found in greatest numbers. It is also that many of the former friends of freedom have now left us, as a distinct organization, and ranged themselves under the banner of Pierce. Can we impeach their motives? Many of them profess to be firm friends of freedom now as in any past time. Many newspapers opposed to the fugitive slave law have also given their support to Pierce. Now, can we suppose that all these men and papers, who now advocate Pierce, have entirely abandoned their former principles and professions of fidelity to the cause of freedom.

I cannot believe that so many men are now recanting of the principles they strongly advocated in 1848! Have not these men stated that they are, even now, as strongly attached to the principles of freedom as in 1848, and that they intend to bring all the influence they can to bear on the administration of General Pierce, if he is elected (as he is pretty sure to be, by the great Protestant Democratic party of this Union), for a repeal of the fugitive slave law, the abolition of slavery wherever the Federal Government can reach it, and the great furtherance of our cause? Don't we feel the strongest man in 1848, our Presidential candidate of that election, amongst them—ranged under the banner of Franklin Pierce, the favorite son of

AGRICULTURAL.



Salt for Stock.

Professor Robinson publishes an article in the Veterinary Journal, in which he gives his views of the uses of salt for stock:

"I have for many years been perfectly convinced that salt allowed in quantity is highly prejudicial to all breeding animals, as it has a direct influence in greatly diminishing the necessary sustenance of the young animal; hence, salt is the best medicine to dry a cow of her milk, and ewes would also be benefited by the access to this substance, for one week, when the lambs are taken from them. I am also convinced that salt has the effect of diminishing the secretion of the liver, and that it is from this cause that the good effects of salt are so obvious in the feeding of animals. It is well known that incipient diseases of the liver are favorable to the production of fat. When lambing ewes are allowed a large quantity of turnips, with but a small amount of other food though the winter, abortion is a frequent occurrence; their supply of milk is very deficient, and their lambs are dropped at various sizes, and far from healthy. If the ewes are allowed free access to salt, the lambs are still more unhealthy, and may die of indigestion and disease of the liver. The mortality of the lambs, in these cases, may, I think, be fairly attributed to the amount of salt taken by the dam; for, admitting that a small portion only is directly given them, the quantity positively taken in their food, in turnips, is somewhat considerable. This is a point—the normal or natural quantity of salt contained in the different roots, &c., consumed by animals as food—which will throw much light upon this most important branch of agriculture. That the use of salt is highly beneficial to certain seasons there can be no doubt; but, from my own knowledge, it is no less equally true that the too free and indiscriminate use of it to all stock, and at all times, is highly prejudicial."

"Animals know their own wants much better than we do, and all they require of us is, to place a lump of rock salt in a position where they can regulate themselves at their leisure, and they will take what they need, seldom, if ever, taking too much."

This is confirmatory of several facts, the statement of which has a widely different origin. It is known that salt has been used to some extent of late in medical practice, in the cure of diseases originating in or attended with, a diseased action of the liver—such as diarrhoea, dysentery, fever and ague, and typhoid fever; an executive or diseased secretion of the liver is a common attendant of these diseases. That our farm stock suffered from the same cause is now well understood by those who have given the subject attention; and we have no doubt that more disease might be prevented among our farm animals by a proper use of salt than by any other thing. That this is the kind mentioned may be expected in a climate like that of Old or New England, by a too free use of the article, is very likely. But in our malarious region, we have little to fear on that side. Our difficulties lie on the other. The remark of the editor of the Veterinarian that animals know their own wants best and will not injure themselves with salt constantly before them, is entirely true and of safe application.

TOMATO KETCHUP.—The following, from long experience, we know to be the best receipt extant for making tomato ketchup. Take one bushel of tomatoes, and boil them until they are soft. Squeeze them through a fine wire sieve, and add—Half a gallon of vinegar; One pint and a half of salt; Two ounces of cloves; Quarter of a pound of allspice; Three ounces of cayenne pepper; Five heads of garlic, skinned and separated. Mix together, and boil about three hours, or until reduced to about one-half. Then bottle without straining.

MARKING INK.—One drachm of lunar caustic, half an ounce of gum Arabic, half an ounce of salt of tartar, dissolve the gum in a teacupful of warm water; then take a desiccated portion of the gum water and mix with the caustic in a phial; hang it in the sun for two hours without a cork, the remainder of the gum-water to be mixed with the salt of tartar. First wet the linen to be marked with this solution, and when quite dry, write upon the place the caustic.

A REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE.—One drachm of alum reduced to an impalpable powder, three drachms of nitrous spirit of either mix, and apply them to the tooth on cotton. But the only effectual cure is extraction, which operation can now be performed with very little pain.

SOAP FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—Slice a quarter of a pound of Windsor soap in a pipkin, press it down and cover it with soft water; pour a quarter of an ounce of camphor with a little rum, one ounce of spermaceti, and half a teaspoonful of honey. Add it to the soap in the pipkin, and place it in the chimney corner until melted, when it will mould into balls with the assistance of almond powder.

SHEEP AND WOOL.—The following from the National Intelligencer obtained from the census tables of 1850, will show the growth and productiveness of the Union, which comprise those termed the wool-growing States. Ohio ranks highest for the number of her sheep and the weight of her clip. The Vermont sheep yield the largest quantity of wool in proportions to numbers.

States.	No. of Sheep.	Lbs. of W. ol.
Ohio.	3,987,086	10,138,888
New York.	3,454,231	10,070,305
Pennsylvania.	1,822,357	4,481,270
Vermont.	919,992	3,410,993
Virginia.	1,311,004	2,850,765
Indiana.	1,123,493	2,810,287
Kentucky.	1,075,203	2,283,685

Isaac Tabor, Jr., of Orange county, Vt., owns a cow which brought a calf a few days ago, that weighed the day it came one hundred and twenty-one pounds. The cow is a native; the calf one-fourth Devonshire.

How to preserve Vines from Bugs.

Mr. Editor:—At the season has arrived when bugs commence their depredations upon squash, pumpkin, cucumber, and sometimes other vines, perhaps some of your numerous readers would like to hear of a simple way to prevent this evil. Two years ago, I planted a piece of ground with vines, of the kind above mentioned; they came up and began to look quite flourishing; but suddenly the bugs commenced operations upon them in good earnest. The bugs were of two kinds; mostly very small, striped with black and yellow, and a few large black ones, commonly called "pumpkin bugs."

I showered the vines several times with soap suds, but it seemed to do very little good. I then tried the effect of common wood ashes. After wetting the vines, (if they were dry), the ashes were sprinkled upon them until the leaves were covered.

Unless there was considerable rain, or very high winds, the ashes would adhere several days, and when it had fallen off, if the bugs had returned, the vines were sprinkled again in the same manner as before. This was repeated as occasion required, until the vines were too large to be seriously injured by their enemies. The bugs were completely frustrated in their designs, and the ashes did not injure the vines in the least.

I applied ashes to my vines last year in the same manner, with like success, and have commenced doing the same this year, and I have no doubt the effect will be the same. Bugs are the most numerous in warm dry weather, and therefore the vines, at such times, should be looked to the more frequently.

Yours, &c., S. D. W.
GROTON, June 16. N. Eng. Far.

Coffee, Tea and Indigo.

A writer in the National Intelligencer estimates the value of Coffee consumed in the United States, England and France, at \$39,000,000; Tea in Europe and America at \$35,000,000, and Indigo \$21,000,000. He states that the genuine Tea tree in its perfection, grows to a height of forty to fifty feet, and is cultivated from lat. 27° deg. 32' deg. north latitude, under frosts and snows, and many of the mountains, high upon whose sides the plant grows, are capped with perpetual snow. The idea that Tea will only flourish in a hot climate appears to be erroneous. He recommends the cultivation of both Tea and Indigo, for which the climate and soil of different sections of this country are well adapted. He says: "Tea can be procured in this country under seven cents a pound, calculating labor at fifty cents per diem. A tea plantation requires care the first and second years, after which it is a most hardy plant, and will yield tea for twenty-five to thirty years. So the only trouble is plucking the leaves and drying them, which is labor for women and children. A man actively engaged ten hours in the day may collect 50 to 60 lbs. of green leaf, and another would manufacture them, and the quantity of dried tea would be 12½ to 15 lbs. A fair plantation would produce 300 lbs. per acre. I have made as much as 450 lbs. per acre in the year on some land I held on the west of China."

Of Indigo he is equally sanguine, and denies that its cultivation is unhealthy; nor is that its character where it is known and cultivated. He is of opinion that it can be produced here under 30 cents per lb. Prices of Indigo for the last forty years vary from \$1 to \$2 per lb.—Baltimore American.

EFFECT OF THE LATE SEVERE WINTER UPON VEGETATION.—The following is extracted from an article in the last number of the New England Farmer:

Reports from various parts of the country establish the fact that the severe cold of the late winter has proved destructive to many fruit trees and plants. When we say the severe cold, we do not mean to declare that it was the intensity of the cold itself that has proved so fatal, for that we do not pretend to know. The question still remains an open one, and demands the careful investigation of those best able to settle it. Is it the intensity of cold that has killed the trees and plants?

It is said that the sap vessels are burst, and that causes its death. There are not many winters in New England but that the trees are all frozen so solid that logs from them may be split almost by a single blow of an axe from an athletic arm. But this does not seem to have been a sufficient condensation of cold to injure trees, or we should have lost them all. If they could not withstand this degree of freezing, they would soon become extinct. They not only withstand the lowest temperature that occurs in this latitude, say from sixteen to twenty degrees below zero, as the lowest point, but in the neighborhood of the arctic regions they live and grow to an enormous size.

Sir John Franklin (whose sad fate is universally lamented) in his overland expedition to those regions, between the years 1823 and 1827, wintered between the strongest brandy frozen solid in a few minutes upon exposure, and the ink with which he was writing, frequently froze upon his pen, although using it immediately before a huge fire of logs; and yet in a climate giving this intense, long-protracted, and appalling cold, he gives an account of trees growing there whose circumference is larger than any we have ever heard of elsewhere. The trees, according to his statement, attain a height of from 150 to upwards of 250 feet, varying from twenty to nearly sixty in circumference.

PROFITS OF STOCK RAISING IN TEXAS.—In 1842, a gentleman in Brazoria county, gave half a league of land, worth not less than \$4,000, for one thousand head of cattle. Since that time he has supported his family and improved a farm worth four or five thousand dollars, from the sale of the produce of the herd; which has now—besides the number sold—increased to seven thousand head. Of this number he has just sold 4,000, at \$4 each, or \$16,000 in all. He estimates that the number previously sold brought \$10,000. Readers abroad must understand that cattle have no food in this country, save what is furnished by natural pastures.—Galveston Civilian.

OF A MAN'S OWNING A LARGE FARM is no excuse for imperfect tillage. What he cannot improve he need not undertake to cultivate.

PREMIUM FARM FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of leaving the State I offer for sale the above described good home and one of the finest farms in the State, lies six miles from Danville, near the Turnpike leading from that place to Lexington, and in the immediate vicinity of the contemplated Railroad from Danville to McMinnville. It contains about:

One Hundred Acres of Land, Six Hundred and Fifty of which are in cultivation, the balance finely set in blue-grass. This Farm is finely watered, and in point of improvement, rich and fertile, and in every respect, comfortable and commodious.

The Terms will be arranged to suit the purchaser. Address, J. W. Scott, of Lexington, or Richmond Messenger until 4th and charge E. S.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE farm of Walter Dun, deceased, containing about 500 Acres of Land, lying in Fayette county, Kentucky, about 34 miles from Lexington, on the old Limestone road, is offered for sale by the undersigned. It is well improved and in good repair, with a good mill, and a large quantity of water, with a fine spring of water, with all necessary buildings, including a good Horse Mill.

The farm is well watered with springs and large ponds. Those wishing to purchase will call upon Mr. L. W. Scott, of Lexington, or address me at Columbus Ohio for the price and terms Mr. Charles Barnett who resides upon the premises will show them to my calling upon him.

Richmond Messenger copy to the amount of \$5, and charge this office.—Ols. & Reporter.

CARRIAGES!!!

TAKE this method of returning his sincere thanks to his old patrons for the kindness heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to inform the traveling public that his House is now in proper trim for their reception. A number of years experience in his profession warrants him in saying that he can provide satisfactorily for all that see fit to stop with him. His Table will at all times be furnished with the best market articles—such as Game, Poultry, Fish, &c., and a abundance of provender, and a careful and attentive hostler. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to make guests comfortable and at home. The proprietor will give his undivided attention to the service of his whole aim will be to give satisfaction to all who may call upon him.

LEXINGTON, June 18.—25-3m.
Richmond Messenger insert to the amount of \$5, and charge Statesman office.

FEW MORE LEFT OF THE SAME SORT!!!

ELIAS KURTZ. TAKES this method to inform his old customers, and all new, that he has on hand a beautiful assortment of Furniture, consisting in part as follows: Centre tables, sofa tables, work tables, bedsteads, &c., &c. do not deem it necessary to mention every article, as I have everything in the Cabinet line that is needed in this section of the Country.

Hair, Moss, Cotton, Shuck and Spring Mattresses, made in the best style and constantly on hand. Let all who need articles in my line come right along as bargains are to be had, indeed I will sell on more reasonable terms than can be had elsewhere. I can do my work with a call. Let it be distinctly understood that I manufacture all the Furniture sold at my shop, and can warrant it to be made of the best materials, and in the most fashionable style.

All kinds of good Lumber used in the Cabinet line wanted, for which I will trade furniture and give the highest market price.

N. B. COFFINS made to order on the shortest notice, at the usual prices, and warranted to stand any trial of the County Free of charge.

May 28.—20-1f.

SADDLERY!!

THE subscriber has on hand full and complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SADDLES, made of the best materials and by good workmen. Those wanting any article in his line, will find it to their interest to give him a call, as he is satisfied that he can do his work with a call. Let it be distinctly understood that I manufacture all the Furniture sold at my shop, and can warrant it to be made of the best materials, and in the most fashionable style.

All kinds of good Lumber used in the Cabinet line wanted, for which I will trade furniture and give the highest market price.

N. B. COFFINS made to order on the shortest notice, at the usual prices, and warranted to stand any trial of the County Free of charge.

May 28.—20-1f.

WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.

P. S.—He will take in exchange, Linsey, Tow Linsey, Wool and Bacon, for his line. April 30.—16-1f.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

SAMUEL WHERITT. I just in the receipt of a handsome assortment of Watches, Jewelry & Silver Ware, in which may be found something beautiful to ornament ladies and gentlemen. He has every article in his line, and he offers them at moderate prices. He solicits calls. Watches and Jewelry repaired in good style, upon short notice.

April 23.—16-1f.

Just Received a New Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY BELL. WOULD respectfully inform his friends and customers, that he has now in store his NEW SUPPLIES, comprising a large and beautiful collection of Foreign and American

DRY GOODS.

Which will be found to embrace all the New and choice things of the season. He will have a large stock of Ready Made Clothing, 500 Cases Boots & Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c. &c. All of which have been bought upon the most favorable terms from the hands of Manufacturers and Importers in the Eastern Markets, and to which he invites the early attention of buyers generally.

HENRY BELL. He would say that never before has he had it so entirely in his power to offer them strong inducements in his Wholesale Department, where he will be found a large and complete assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods, bought by the package from first hands, and with special reference to the wants of Wholesale Dealers, and will be offered to that class of buyers at prices that shall favorably compare with any other Western market.

HENRY BELL. Lexington, April 9.—13-2w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. McCLANAHAN & Son, or to W. McCLANAHAN either by note or account call and settle, as they have determined to close up their business. Jan. 16.—1-1f.

WANTED.

TO purchase, a likely negro girl from 12 to 15 years of age. Enquire at this office. March 26, 1852.—11-1f.

FOR SALE.

A NEW One Horse Rockaway with Harness. A bargain can be had—enquire at this office. July 2.—25-1f.

TAKING IN.

P. M. SMITH. STILL continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. He has on hand a fine lot of Ready-made Clothing of every description, which he will sell low for Cash. He is ready to Cut and Trim to order which he will take great pains in cutting to suit the figure. He is also prepared to make work not inferior to any in the State.—He returns his sincere thanks to his patrons for their patronage, and hopes a continuance of the same. may 21.—19-1f.

LINCOLN LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING removed from the county, I wish to sell the Farm on which I formerly resided, containing about

215 ACRES.

Situated about 3 miles from Hustonville, immediately on the road to Liberty. The Farm is well set in grass, has a very comfortable dwelling house on it, out houses, &c.

The contemplated Railroad from Danville to Hustonville, now nearly completed, is also within 3 miles.

Any person inclined to purchase will please call on J. W. Scott, of Lexington, and will show the premises, give the terms &c. June 11.—22-6f.

M'KEE HOUSE,

LANCASTER, GARRARD COUNTY, KY.

BENJ. F. POSEY,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his old patrons for the kindness heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to inform the traveling public that his House is now in proper trim for their reception. A number of years experience in his profession warrants him in saying that he can provide satisfactorily for all that see fit to stop with him. His Table will at all times be furnished with the best market articles—such as Game, Poultry, Fish, &c., and a abundance of provender, and a careful and attentive hostler. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to make guests comfortable and at home. The proprietor will give his undivided attention to the service of his whole aim will be to give satisfaction to all who may call upon him.

June 4.—21-1f.

PENSION AGENCY.

THOMAS GODDIN. WILL give prompt attention to obtaining Pensions for Revolutionary Soldiers, Soldiers of the War of 1812, and Invalid Pensioners. Claims sent to him will be promptly acted upon. C. C. TUCKER, Esq., of Washington, D. C., with whom he is associated in obtaining Pensions and Bounty Land, will give diligent attention to presenting claims before the Department at Washington. He has a full and complete capacity and experience, and an energetic attorney.

Persons entitled either to Pensions or Bounty Land will do well to call upon him at the office of Dr. W. H. Lawrence, 2 doors below the Bank. May 28.—20-1f.

1ST MAY.

WE are now in receipt of the largest and most desirable stock of CARPETS, Mattings, Wall Papers, Oil Cloths, CURTAIN MATERIALS, HOUSE FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS

Ever imported to Lexington, embracing English and American Velvet and Brussels Tapestry, French Plush, Superfine and Fine Linings, Plain and Twilled Venetian Carpets, New and Elegant French and American

PAPER HANGINGS, Fire Screens, &c., from the richest Gilt and Velvet, to the commonest description. We invite special attention to this part of our stock.

OIL CLOTHS.

Of nearly all kinds; FANCY GOODS, among which are many very handsome articles of House Furnishing Goods.

Embracing a great variety of articles suitable for House-keepers, and a great many other things too numerous to mention in an advertisement. We invite all those visiting Lexington in quest of goods, to examine our stock, which we offer very cheap for CASH.

N. B. COFFINS made to order on the shortest notice, at the usual prices, and warranted to stand any trial of the County Free of charge.

May 28.—20-1f.

S. S. CUTLER & CO.

LATE WALTON & CUTLER. NO. 2, MELODEN BUILDING, MAIN ST., (Same as occupied by D. S. Goodloe), LEXINGTON, KY.

WOOL WANTED.

THE undersigned, manufacturers near Elizabethtown, Madison county, Ky., wish to purchase a large quantity of

CLEAN WOOL,

for which they will pay the highest market price in cash or Jones and Linsey. They will manufacture on the following terms, for customers, viz: they will furnish all the Card, Spin and Weave 4 leaf Lanes on 500 cotton, for 20 cents per yard. They will color Brown, and fill on Blue Warp for 26 cents per yard. Wool colored before sent to the factory to be filled on Blue Warp, 22 cents per yard. 164 cents per yard; Linsey colored at the factory 22 cents. Farmers will find it greatly to their interest to have their goods manufactured.

Wool will be received at W. J. Walker's Store in Richmond, at S. P. Watters' Store in Kirksville, and at the factory, and goods returned to the same places.

BUTLER, COVINGTON & HENSLY. BLUETON, April 22.—15-1f.

A FINE SINGLE BUGGY FOR SALE.

NEARLY new, finished in good style, on the most reasonable terms. Also, a lot of old flat rails, and some tence scantling 16 feet long 3 x 4. Inquire at this office. June 11, 1852.

T. M. CARSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

IRVINE, KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in the Estill Circuit and Quarterly Courts, and in the adjoining County.

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MORE SHINGLES.

I have on hand about half a million of Shingles and still making more to sell at \$2.50 cts. per thousand and of yellow poplar also a lot of walnut at \$3.00 and Lumber in abundance at the Big Hill Mill. C. MORAN. June 26.—24-3m.

BURNETT'S PATENT WATER COOLER.

THIS is the result of the application of scientific principles to the purpose intended, viz: To keep water as cool as possible, as long as possible, with the least possible quantity of Ice.

The proprietor has long devoted his attention to this particular branch of domestic economy, and passing from one improvement to another, has at length arrived at a new perfection as it is possible to reach. A proof of this is found in the very general use of these Coolers in all parts of the country. A better proof of the same fact is, that, since their introduction, various imitations of the genuine article have been attempted—all falling short of the object, it is true, yet all proving clearly which way the tide of popular opinion is setting.

A simple statement of facts, in regard to these Coolers, will satisfy everyone of their superiority. First, they are the only article of the kind ever patented. They are furnished with two distinct non-conducting chambers, by means of which, with two pounds of ice in the gallon, water is kept at a temperature of 40° below zero, or only 8° above the freezing point) all day. Thus, at a cost of some five cents per day, a family of ordinary size can be constantly supplied with water as cool as ice itself, larger number in the same proportion. This has been found by actual experience to be a saving of at least seventy-five per cent. over the Earthen Jars, formerly used for the purpose.

Again, these Coolers never Sweat; in this way saving much unnecessary waste and trouble.

Being manufactured in the most workmanlike style, and handsomely finished in every respect, they make a very beautiful ornament for the Dining Room, Hotel or Steam Boat.

An important improvement has lately been added to the Cooler, viz: A Small Pan capable holding from six to eight pounds of butter, inserted directly under the cooler. This quantity of butter can be kept perfectly hard all day, without additional ice—a very important addition to the economy and comfort of families.

Persons desiring to purchase, or to be furnished at a small expense with a Filtering Apparatus, made for sale at

BURNETT'S HOUSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 14 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Tea-Trays, Britannia, Japanned, Bronzed and Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden and Willow Ware, Bathing Apparatus and Refrigerators. CINCINNATI, April 25.—15-1y.

TAILORING.

G. W. PICKELS. RETURNS thanks to his old patrons for the liberal patronage, and would respectfully inform the public in general, that he is prepared to make all garments entrusted to him in superior style, and at the most experienced workmen, and receive the Paris and New York Fashions regularly. Furthermore, particular care will be taken with garments entrusted to him to cut.

I still continue at the old stand, next door to I. Smith's Drug Store. G. W. P. March 26, 1852.—11-1f.

BOOK BINDING.

HAVING secured the services of Mr. A. W. Elder, a superior Book Binder and Workman, I am now prepared to execute all work in that line with neatness and dispatch. LEXINGTON, April 12.—12-1y.

TIEREDLY IMPORTANT.

BROWN'S JAMAICA GINGER, is a safe and sure remedy for Dyspepsia and for Diarrhoea, and other diseases of the stomach and bowels. It is recommended by our physicians for infants and adults. Now that cholera is in one part of our country, every family should have a supply on hand. Call on S. K. TURNER, Agent for Madison county.

SUGAR.

150 Hbls. Prime N. O. Sugar for sale low to the trade, by WILGUS & BRUCE. Lexington, Mar. 25, '52.—11-1f

COFFEES.

120 Bgs Prime Rio Coffee, 25 Bgs Old Government Java Coffee, 25 Bgs Old Laguayra Coffee, by Mar. 25 WILGUS & BRUCE.

Syrup and Molasses.

75 Bbls. Plant. Molasses, 25 do Sugar House Molasses, 25 do Golden Syrup, 25 Bbls. Golden Syrup, 20 ten Gal. Kegs do for sale by Mar. 25 WILGUS & BRUCE.